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This locality, which is in the northern part of Middlesex County, hardly six miles south of the New Hampshire boundary, is the most northern point in New England where the Mockingbird has yet been known to breed, and the only one in Massachusetts, east of Springfield, where its nest actually has been taken. The only other recorded evidence I can find of the breeding of the species in eastern Massachusetts is based on two families of well-grown young, found, one at Arlington (Auk, I, 192), the other at Marshfield (O. & O. XIV, 144). In each of these cases the birds were not discovered until August 15, although it seems probable that they had been bred in the neighborhood.—CHARLES F. BATCHELDER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

More Wyoming Mockingbirds.—In ‘The Auk’ for July 1894 (XI, p. 258) will be found a short account of the capture of three Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) along Crow Creek about two miles east of Cheyenne. The first capture was made on May 10, the second on the 11th and the third on the 23d. I did not anticipate at the time that I would ever have a similar experience here, for I had collected birds at this point during the previous twelve years and had never found a Mocker before. On May 19, 1895, I found two Mockingbirds along Crow Creek six miles west of Cheyenne. Not having a gun along I had to content myself with watching the birds and in listening to the song of the one with the larger wing patches. These two birds were comparatively tame for I approached to within thirty yards, at which distance they scarcely noticed me.

To-day, May 26, I visited the locality two miles east of town where I made the capture in 1894. I was again fortunate for I flushed a female Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) from the same cottonwood copse in which I killed No. 3 on May 23, last year. After a half hour’s stern chase I bagged my bird not a hundred yards from the point where the other bird fell.

I hardly know what conclusion to draw from the presence of these birds in Wyoming. Dr. Mortimer Jesurun wrote me that he captured one specimen at Douglas, one hundred and fifty miles north of Cheyenne, last year. It is more than probable that considerable numbers of Mockingbirds, both during the present spring and in 1894, visited Wyoming and probably raised broods here.—FRANK BOND, *Cheyenne, Wyo.*

Absence of the Bluebird at Meadville, Pa.—For the first time in my recollection *Sialia sialis* is noticeable for its absence, in the vicinity of Meadville, Crawford Co., Pa., for this time of the year. In referring to my note book, I find that I have observed them in this locality, every month in the year, with the exception of the month of December, in more or less numbers, they being very common during the spring, summer, and fall months. But their soft warbling notes are not to be heard this spring among those of many other happy songsters. The first that I observed

them this spring was on April 6, when I saw four, and again on April 16, when I saw two. Since then I have visited some of their most favorite haunts a number of times but have failed to note a single one. They were very common last year, lingering with us until late in November. I am inclined to believe that the exceptionally cold winter has been very hard on them, in depriving them of their food supply.

Early on the morning of March 24, 1895, a large 'bird wave,' composed of Geese, Swans, and Ducks got lost, or became bewildered by the electric lights (a dense fog prevailing in this valley at the time) and flew about the city for a couple of hours before they could get their correct bearings. There must have been thousands of them judging from the noise they made.

Of late years this is getting to be a common occurrence during their spring migrations. I have in my collection a fine specimen of the Long-tailed Duck, which I found dead on the door-step one morning, after one of these flights, it probably having flown against the house.—H. C. KIRK-PATRICK, *Meadville, Pa.*

Nantucket Notes.—Nantucket, Mass., August 26, 1894. I shot to-day a Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*) which was feeding among a flock of Peeps on the shore of Hummock Pond. A short time after I shot a Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*) from this same flock of Peeps. I saw in addition another specimen which had been taken in the same locality two days before.

November 6, 1894, I shot two female Mallards (*Anas boschas*); they were in company with some Black Ducks (*Anas obscura*), but seemed to feel out of place, keeping a little apart.

November 1. Twenty-five Broadbills (*Aythya marila nearctica*) seen at the Long Pond to-day. November 8, I saw a flock of *Somateria dresseri*, seven females, later three males, in Nantucket Sound. In a letter received from Mr. Vinal N. Edwards, dated Woods Hole, Mass., Jan. 16, 1895, he informs me, that from the 1st to the 5th of November, 1894, the wind had been strong S. W. to W.; the week previous it was N. E. to S. E., cloudy and rainy. On Nov. 5, 1894, the first American Eiders (*Somateria dresseri*) of the season were noted by him,—a flock of thirty-seven. By the 27th about one thousand had collected, but the gunners drove them away, and the weather being so moderate they remained in the Sound to feed. On Jan. 15, 1895, there were about one thousand in the Hole but they only remained about two hours.

Nantucket, April 10, 1895. Mr. Charles E. Snow informs me that he saw to-day on the Ram Pasture a Bartramian Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) and drove within twenty yards of the bird. This is the earliest spring record I have ever heard of in this vicinity.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

Notes on Some Connecticut Birds.—*Uria lomvia*.—A few of these northern birds entered the Connecticut River in December, 1894. Two